Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

OLUME VII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1873. NUMBER 43.

CONSTITUTION.

e Constitution proposed to the itizens of this Commonwealth r their approval or rejection, y the Constitutional Convention.

lished by order of the Secretary of commonwealth, in pursuance of th Section of an Act of the Gen- al Assembly, entitled "An Act to ovide for calling a Convention to end the Constitution," approved th day of April, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

e people of the Commonwealth of ylvania, grateful to Almighty God for ssings of civil and religious liberty, mbly invoking His guidance, do or- nd establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

CLARATION OF RIGHTS.

general, great and essential prin- liberty and free government may zed and unalterably established, that—

1. All men are born equally free pendent, and have certain inherent feasible rights, among which are enjoying and defending life and of acquiring, possessing and pro- property and reputation, and of pur- their own happiness.

2. All power is inherent in the peo- all free governments are founded authority and instituted for their safety and happiness. For the ad- of these ends they have at all inalienable and indefeasible right reform or abolish their government manner as they may think proper.

3. All men have a natural and inde- right to worship Almighty God ac- to the dictates of their own con- no man can of right be compelled d, erect or support any place of wor- to maintain any ministry against sent; no human authority can, in whatever, control or interfere with ts of conscience, and no preference er be given by law to any religious ishments or modes or worship.

4. No person who acknowledges the of a God and a future state of rewards nishments shall, on account of his re- sentiments, be disqualified to hold ce or place of trust or profit under monwealth.

5. Elections shall be free and equal; power, civil or military, shall at any terfere to prevent the free exercise of of suffrage.

6. Trial by jury shall be as hereto- d the right thereof remain inviolate.

7. The printing press shall be free to son who may undertake to exam- proceedings of the Legislature or h of government, and no law shall ade to restrain the right thereof. communication of thoughts and s is one of the invaluable rights of every citizen may freely speak, nd print on any subject, being re- le for the abuse of that liberty. No on shall be had in any prosecution publication of papers relating to the conduct of officers or men in public y, or to any other matter proper for investigation or information where t that such publication was not ma- y or negligently made shall be estab- o the satisfaction of the jury; and in ctments for libels the jury shall have t to determine the law and the facts, he direction of the court, as in other

8. The people shall be secure in their , houses, papers and possessions, nreasonable searches and seizures, warrant to search any place or to r person or things, shall issue with- cribing them as nearly as may be, nor t probable cause, supported by oath mation, subscribed to by the affiant.

9. In all criminal prosecutions the hath a right to be heard by himself counsel, to demand the nature and the accusation against him, to meet esses face to face, to have compul- cess for obtaining witnesses in his nd in prosecutions by indictment or tion, a speedy public trial by an im- jury of the vicinage; he cannot be d to give evidence against himself, he be deprived of his life, liberty, or y, unless by the judgment of his the law of the land.

10. No person shall for any indicta- nse be proceeded against criminally, rmation, except in cases arising in d or naval forces, or in the militia, n actual service, in time of war or danger, or by leave of the court, for sion or misdemeanor in office. No shall for the same offense be twice jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall property be taken or applied to pub- without authority of law, and with- compensation being first made or

11. All courts shall be open; and man for an injury done him in his goods, person, or reputation, shall remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without sale, delay. Suits may be brought he Commonwealth in such manner, courts, and in such cases as the Leg- ure by law direct.

12. No power of suspending laws xercised unless by the Legislature authority.

13. Excessive bail shall not be re- nor excessive fines imposed, nor nishments inflicted.

14. All prisoners shall be bailable by t sureties, unless for capital offenses, proof is evident or presumption and the privilege of the writ of orpus shall not be suspended, un- en in case of rebellion or invasion safety may require it.

15. No commission of oyer and term- jail delivery shall be issued.

16. The person of a debtor, where not strong presumption of fraud, be continued in prison after deliv- up his estate for the benefit of his in such manner as shall be pre- by law.

17. No EX POST FACTO law, nor any airing the obligation of contracts, ing irrevocable any grant of special ges or immunities, shall be passed.

18. No person shall be attainted of or felony by the Legislature.

19. No attainder shall work corrup- blood, nor, except during the life of ender, forfeiture of estate to the Com- alth; the estate of such persons as stroy their own lives shall descend as in cases of natural death, and if son shall be killed by casualty, shall be no forfeiture by reason

20. The citizens have a right in a ble manner to assemble together for common good, and to apply to those d with the powers of government for of grievances or other proper pur- by petition, address or remonstrance.

21. The right of citizens to bear arms se of themselves and the State shall questioned.

22. No standing army shall, in time be kept up without the consent of islature, and the military shall, in s and at all times, be in strict sub- tion to the civil power.

23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment of which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House, the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for the term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between sessions, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members president pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each house shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offense.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 13. The sessions of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

Sec. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

Sec. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

Sec. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

Section 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

Sec. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

Sec. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

Sec. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

Sec. 5. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

Sec. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law;

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

Changing the names of persons or places;

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption of or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates, or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each house, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12. All stationery, printing, paper, and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding, and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriations shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

SEC. 18. No appropriations except for pensions or gratuities for military services shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

SEC. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand, or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust or profit in this commonwealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sec. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor; he shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

Sec. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

Sec. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

Sec. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill:

If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy.

But in any such case of vacancy, in any elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election;

In acting on Executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

Sec. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

Sec. 13. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President PRO TEMPORE of the Senate; and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall occur in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

Sec. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when required lay the same, with all papers, minutes and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years, of the Auditor General three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in the Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, and where a corporation is a party defendant, of habeas corpus, of MANDAMUS to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and of QUO WARRANTO as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, CERTIORARI or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

SEC. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

SEC. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in four, and in Allegheny in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the Court of Common Pleas number one, number two, number three and number four, and in Allegheny as the Court of Common Pleas number one and number two, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased from time to time; and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said Courts of Common Pleas, without designating the number of said Court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In Allegheny each court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equity commenced therein, subject to change of venue as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary for all said courts, to be appointed by the judges of said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; the said Prothonotary shall appoint such assistants as may be necessary and authorized by said courts, and he and his assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due to the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothonotary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate docket, which shall contain the judgments and liens of all the said courts, as is or may be directed by law.

SEC. 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of Oyer and Terminer and the courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said counties in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 9. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas learned in the law shall be judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court, and within their respective districts shall be justices of the peace as to criminal matters.

SEC. 10. The judges of the courts of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of CERTIORARI to justices of the peace and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them and right and justice to be done.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward, or borough. No person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

SEC. 12. In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected, when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

SEC. 13. All fees, fines and penalties in said courts shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 14. In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate, or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record as may be prescribed by law, upon allowance of the appellate court or judge thereof upon cause shown.

SEC. 15. All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

SEC. 16. Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two; candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 17. Should any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees or perquisites of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under the United States, this State, or any other State.

SEC. 19. The judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the districts for which they shall be respectively elected.

SEC. 20. The several Courts of Common Pleas, besides the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law in the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.

SEC. 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided. The Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be established.

SEC. 22. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand the General Assembly shall, and in any other county may, establish a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may hereafter be conferred upon, the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court shall be established, the Register of Wills shall be clerk of such court, and subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his office; he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the court without expense to parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county Orphans' Courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate Registers' Courts are hereby abolished.

SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review.

SEC. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts.

SEC. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under this Commonwealth; the person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. All officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous crime.

Appointed officers other than judges of the courts of record and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, and judges of the courts of record, learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate.

ARTICLE VII.

OATH OF OFFICE.

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all judicial, State, and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and

House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the members shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election or for withholding the same; or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws, shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony on the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct; but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be VIVA VOCE.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

SEC. 16. The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election district, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointments made.

SEC. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, members of the General Assembly, and of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at one time one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other.

SEC. 6. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, nor shall the Commonwealth become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual.

SEC. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality, or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law, but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorised by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate at any one time upon such valuation.

SEC. 9. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any city, county, borough or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 10. Any county, township, school district, or other municipality incurring any indebtedness, shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thiry years.

SEC. 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the General Assembly shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, together with other funds and resources that may be designated by law, and shall be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt.

SEC. 12. The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 13. The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer of the State or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be a disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

SEC. 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

SEC. 3. Women twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

ARTICLE XI.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defense when and in such manner as may be directed by law. The General Assembly shall provide for maintaing the militia by appropriations from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers whose selection is not provided for in this constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

SEC. 2. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees, or perquisites shall be attached. The General Assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles, or to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing a less population, nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

ARTICLE XIV.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors, or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. Prothonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors, and sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers.

SEC. 5. The compensation of county officers shall be regulated by law, and all county officers who are or may be salaried shall pay all fees which they may be authorized to receive into the treasury of the county or State, as may be directed by law. In counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary, and the salary of any such officer and his clerks, heretofore paid by fees, shall not exceed the aggregate amount of fees earned during his term and collected by or for him.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SEC. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

ARTICLE XV.

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

SECTION 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same.

SEC. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

SEC. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

ARTICLE XVI.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the State.

SEC. 4. In all elections for director or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate, except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways, or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury, or destruction. The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals, made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal, shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law.

SEC. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation now existing, and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew, or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 12. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines; and the General Assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 13. The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the others' passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3. All individuals, associations, and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 4. No railroad, canal, or other corporation, or the lessees, purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, propersy, or franchises of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

SEC. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufacteries on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

SEC. 6. No president, director, officer, agent, or employee of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

SEC. 7. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, or any lessee, manager, or employee thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 8. No railroad, railway or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount, to any persons except officers or employees of the company.

SEC. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough or township without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 10. No railroad, canal or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVIII.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and if, in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State in such manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years; when two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changs in the constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:

SECTION 1. This constituition shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

SEC. 2. All laws in force in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts, shall continue as if this constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 3. At the general election in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies. Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall serve for two years, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected, and those whose terms unexpired, shall represent the districts in which they reside until the end of the terms for which they were elected.

SEC. 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, Senators shall be elected from the even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from old numbered districts to serve for four years.

SEC. 5. The first election of Governor under this constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, when a Governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and of those thereafter elected shall be for four years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution; and when the said officer shall be duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 8. When the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease.

SEC. 9. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for re-election at the end of such term.

SEC. 10. The judges of the Supreme Court in office when this constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissions severally expire. Two judges in addition to the number now composing the said court shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 11. All courts of record and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without abridgement of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin is hereby abolished; and all causes and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and disposed of in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county.

SEC. 12. The registers' courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall, at the next session after the adoption of this constitution, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution. The judges in commission when such designation shall be made shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside. But when there shall be two judges residing in the same district, the president judge shall elect to which district he shall be assigned; and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall, at the next succeeding session after each decennial census, and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution.

SEC. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record holding commissions in force at the adoption of this constitution shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The Governor shall commission the president judge of the Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county for the unexpired term of his office.

SEC. 16. After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of this constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof, and when two or more judges are elected at the same time in any judicial district, they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge; but when the president judge of a court shall be re-elected he shall continue to be president judge of that court. Associate judges, not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their offices for the term of five years from the first day of January next after their election.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of this constitution shall fix and determine the compensation of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the judges of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, and the provisions of the fifteenth section of the article on Legislation shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this Commonwealth now in commission.

SEC. 18. The Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny shall be composed of the president judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such other judges as may from time to time be selected.

For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia the judges of the Court number one shall be Judges Allison, Pierce and Paxson; of the Court number two, Judges Hare, Mitchell and one other judge to be elected; of the Court number three, Judges Ludlow, Finletter and Lynd, and of the Court number four, Judges Thayer, Briggs and one other judge to be elected.

The judge first named shall be the president judge of said courts respectively, and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

The additional judges for Courts numbers two and four shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution in the same manner as the two additional judges of the Supreme Court, and they shall decide by lot to which court they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 19. In the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of first organization under the constitution, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be the judges of the Court number one, and the judges of the District Court at the same date shall be the judges of the Common Pleas number two.

The president judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts shall be president judges of said Courts number one and two respectively, until their offices shall end, and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be president judge; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

SEC. 20. The organization of the Courts of Common Pleas, under this constitution, for the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, shall take effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and existing courts in said counties shall continue with their present powers and jurisdiction until that date; but no new suits shall be instituted in the Courts of Nisi Prius after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Nisi Prius, Court of Common Pleas, and District Court in Philadelphia shall be tried and disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas. The records and dockets of said courts shall be transferred to the Prothonotary's office of said county.

SEC. 22 The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Alleghenys hall be tried and disposed of in the court number ONE; and the causes and proceedings pending in the District Court shall be tried and disposed of in the court number TWO.

SEC. 23. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Please of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said court on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and the present Prothonotary of the District Court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of the said Court of Common Pleas until said date, when his commission shall expire, and the present Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be the clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission on the first Monday of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 24. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commission, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 25. In Philadelphia magistrates in lieu of aldermen, shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the election in said city for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election.

The term of office of aldermen in said city, holding or entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 26. All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 27. The seventh article of this constitution, prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 28. The terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors chosen prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which shall not have expired before the first Monday in January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, shall expire on that day.

SEC. 29. All State, county, city, ward, borough, and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SEC. 30. All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation) to support this constitution.

SEC. 31. The General Assembly, at its first session, or as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

SEC. 32. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "An ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof," shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 33. The words "County Commissioners" wherever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia, on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, Nov. 13, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the new Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county, a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions. The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said Commissioners shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns, circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary. The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution;" in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution, then it shall be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new Constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz: Edwin H. Fitler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert, and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this Convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended Constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the election; to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under Section 15, Article 8, of the new Constitution. The general return of the elections in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said Commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be endorsed upon their return.—They shall make report, directed to the President of this Convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each Inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered, shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his right to the election offices, according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said Election Commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out and forwarded to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the Counties of the Commonwealth, (except Philadelphia.) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, within five days after the election, directed to the President of this Convention, at Harrisburg.

Done in Convention this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JNO. H. WALKER, *President.*
D. L. IMBRIE, *Clerk.*

A true copy of ordinance of submission.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - Nov. 21, 1873.

THE full text of the new Constitution, published by official authority, will be found without much hunting in this week's issue of our paper. In fact, the trouble will be to find much else than that in our columns. Still we trust that no voter, at least, will neglect to give it a careful perusal on that account. If that is done, the vote in favor of its adoption ought to be almost unanimous.

* * *

WE have not space this week to lay before our readers the full particulars of the recent capture on the coast of Jamaica of the steamer Virginius, having on board a large number of men and a vast quantity of war material destined for the insurgents on the island of Cuba. The Virginius was captured by a Spanish vessel of war called the Tornado, on the 4th inst., taken into the port of Santiago, Cuba, where a drum-head court-martial was speedily organized and all the prisoners but eighteen were shot, including General Ryan, one of the prominent leaders of the expedition, and several Cuban officers. The summary execution of the ill-fated adventurers has caused a deep feeling throughout the country, and the government is appealed to revenge their slaughter. What will eventually be done in reference to the affair cannot now be definitely stated, but as the present Republican government of Spain is on the most friendly terms with the United States, a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the difficulty is confidently anticipated.

* * *

THE few papers in the State that are opposing the adoption of the new Constitution take the position that the convention had no right to declare in what manner the people of Philadelphia should vote on it, for the reason that the Legislature had prescribed a different method. We think there can be no doubt of the power of the convention over the subject matter, the very same question having been decided by the Supreme Court of New York as long ago as 1846. The New York *Tribune*, in referring to this opposition to the new constitution of this State on the ground above stated, cites the following case in point:

"In 1846 a question arose in New York as to the right of the Legislature to make a certain enactment as to the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and the Legislature asked the opinion of the full Bench of the Supreme Court. The Judges said: 'Neither the calling of a Convention, nor a Convention itself, is a proceeding under the Constitution. It is above and beyond the Constitution. Instead of acting under the forms and within the limits prescribed by that instrument, the very business of a Convention is to change those forms and boundaries as the public interest may seem to require. A convention is not a government measure, but a movement of the people, having for its object a change, in whole or in part, of the existing form of government.'"

* * *

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says of the new Constitution—"Keep it warm." It will be warm enough for that establishment, particularly on the 16th of December next. We suppose there is no institution in the State more interested in perpetuating the existing order of things than is the *Telegraph*. The biennial meetings of the Legislature will deprive it of one year's plunder, every alternate year; and the requirement that the department shall be supplied with stationery and the like by contract, will take another slice from the *Telegraph's* profits. Why shouldn't the *Telegraph* howl against the new Constitution?—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

No man in the State is more earnest, and certainly no more eloquent in his advocacy of the new constitution than Col. A. K. M'Clure. As a member of the State Senate he has been a thorough advocate of reform, both in State and municipal government, and the new constitution being the sure guarantee of both, he is devoting his time and his acknowledged abilities to secure its adoption. There is not a fair minded Republican in the State who does not admit that the registry law for the city of Philadelphia is the fruitful source of all manner of fraud on the ballot-box. Under its famous operation an honest election in Philadelphia has not been known since William B. Mann forced the Legislature into its passage. The members of the convention were so fully impressed with its glaring injustice that they dealt it a death-blow in the new constitution, by requiring the judges and inspectors of election in that city to be elected precisely as they are in every other district in the State. No true friend of the purity of the ballot-box will say that this ought not to be so.

In a lengthy and able speech delivered by Col. M'Clure before the citizens of the twentieth ward, one evening last week, he spoke of the new constitution and the Philadelphia Registry law as follows:

"With the adoption of the constitution the registry law ends, and the question of election returns to the control of judicious and uniform laws. The vocation of the repeater will be gone, for each voter must reside sixty days preceding the election in his district. Personations are made almost impossible by the numbering of tickets voted to correspond with the number of the name on the poll list, and the reduction of precincts to two hundred and fifty voters, and any voter may write his name on his ballot. The attempt to corrupt an election forfeits citizenship, and the candidate who sanctions fraud is made ineligible to any office of honor and profit. The whole machinery of fraud that has so long perverted the expression of the popular will and that has made profligacy the rule in the administration of our affairs can now be utterly destroyed, and if it now falls, it will fall, like Lucifer, to rise no more. This appalling debauchery in our elections was the necessity that called forth the election ordinances of the convention by the overwhelming vote of 98 to 15. The ordinance was no accident or by-play. The men who control the machinery of the registry law, and whose continuance in power depends upon perpetuating that law, made merry over the efforts of that convention to attain constitutional reform while they make up the election returns. They flaunted their insolent defiance into the face of the convention, forgetful that they might call into the struggle the sovereignty of the people. The notice to the citizens of the city and State was: 'There shall be no election in Philadelphia. How much majority must we return to defeat the constitution?' The answer of the convention is: 'In the name of the sovereign authority of the people of the commonwealth their shall be an honest election and a fair return in every city and county in the State!' One honest election is thus assured in Philadelphia. That one election must give us the new constitution, and the new constitution will give us honest elections thereafter."

* * *

MEMORABLE HAIL STORMS.—The Rolla (Missouri) *Herald* gives an account of a terrible hail storm which recently passed over that portion of Missouri. It is stated therein that none of the hail-stones were "less than an egg," and that "several lumps of ice were to be seen as large as a nail keg," these being, as would appear from the account, aggregations of smaller hail-stones that were frozen together in their descent. A nail keg is not a definite quantity from which to make calculations, but a lump of ice the size of an ordinary nail keg would probably weigh more than a hundred pounds. Such hail-stones would, of course, be remarkable, but there are well authenticated cases of hail storms in which stones have fallen weighing four and a half pounds, and some instances are reported in scientific books where the stones were considerably larger than a nail keg. During the latter part of October, 1844, hail-stones weighing eleven pounds fell in the south of France. On May 8, 1802, there was a heavy hail storm, and a piece of ice was afterwards "picked up" which measured more than three feet both in length and width, and was more than two and a quarter feet thick. Dr. Foissac cites the fact, and does not consider it an exaggeration. We may, however, without doubting the measurements, question the propriety of saying that it was "picked up," for a lump of ice of the size given would weigh somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,100 pounds. Dr. Foissac dissolves all doubt of the story by adding, "During a heavy storm, in 1813, the noise as of a terrible wind was heard in the air, and soon after there fell in a field not far from our house a piece of ice *larger than a mill-stone*. It was broken up with a hatchet, and, though the weather was very warm, it took three days to melt it completely." If this be true, there is nothing improbable in the chronicle dating from Charlemagne, which relates that there fell hail-stones fifteen feet wide by six long and eleven thick; nor in that of Tippoo Sahib, which speaks of a hail-stone as big as an elephant. In the light of such records how insignificantly small appear those otherwise remarkable hail-stones of Missouri!

* * *

THE Bloomsburg *Columbian and Democrat*, which originated the suggestion that Thanksgiving day this year should be made the occasion of almsgiving to the thousands of unemployed poor, devotes another article to the subject, ending with the following earnest appeal. There is no denying its logic: We can conceive of no way of so thoroughly testing the genuineness of our Thanksgiving—if we possess that feeling at all—as by contributing a part of that abundance (for which we designate a special day to return our acknowledgments to the Almighty bestower of all blessings) to the providing of daily bread for those who are in want of it because of being thrown out of employment by causes that were beyond their control. In other words, if we are truly thankful for our abundance, we will share a part, at least, of that we can spare with those who are providentially in want of it, and who have not the means (work) to obtain it. Formal services and verbal acknowledgment will be but empty sounds and blasphemous mockeries if unaccompanied by the practical acts of benevolence within our reach.

* * *

—Gen. Ryan, the victim of Spain in Cuba, was well known in Washington, D. C., as a great ladies' man, and created a sensation while promenading the avenue with his military cape, large Texan braid hat, long curling hair, &c. He always carried a very heavy cane, and was generally accompanied by an unusually large bloodhound, which was a terror to many pedestrians. He frequently had difficulties in the hotel lobbies, generally following up a discussion on Cuban matters in that way. He was about twenty-eight years of age, and was well educated.

News and Political Item

—George Francis Train, who
"left this country forever," has ar
New York, with his family, from
pool.
—It is said that the new constit
Pennsylvania has been signed by one
dred and thirty of the one hundr
thirty-three delegates.
—Mrs. Anna J. Marion, of E
Erie county, died the other day, fr
tual starvation. A throat disease p
ed her from swallowing the slight
of nourishment.
—The Chicago *Tribune* prints th
ures showing that in Iowa the Re
can no longer lay claim to a 60,0
a 20,000 majority, and predicts th
ring-masters are now boasting of
the last time.
—Mary Lutz, a German servant
the family of Mr. Lewis C. H
gist, Baltimore, attempted to kin
kitchen fire with kerosene, when a
explosion occurred, shattering th
dows and breaking large quan
glass. The girl was fatally burn
—Hon. David Craig, member
Constitutional Convention, die
home in New Castle, Lawrence co
Thursday, 13th inst. Mr. Craig w
merly a member of the Legisla
death makes the fourth among
bers of the Convention, Messrs. E
McAlister and Meridith having p
him.
—Cleveland, a city which has h
enjoyed agreeable immunity from e
ies of any sort, has been visited
smallpox, and considerable alarm
terrible scourge spread is expresse
sides. There are from fifty to
at present reported to the auth
under treatment within the
limits.
—Among the "old things" i
mouth, N. H., are a lightning r
by the veritable Benjamin F
oldest window glass in Americ
pet on which Lafayette spilled
when he and Washington dine
there; and the spinet or harps
was the solace and comfort of
Gov. Wentworth.
—Mr. Matthew D'Archy, mem
Parliament for county Wexford
has offered to put at the servi
ual Cullen the sum of £100,000 f
pose of building a Catholic C
Dublin. Mr. D'Archy is a bro
Sir B. Guinness, who some years a
a like sum for the restoration of
rick's Protestant Cathedral in
capital.
—A little girl saw a man lying
track of the Connelsville Rai
Saltsburg, on Saturday. An expre
was approaching and the little gi
her brother, and together they
in dragging the man off the tra
time to avoid the train. The ma
the children, staggered a few st
fell dead from heart disease, it is
Deceased was entirely unknown.
—Charles Lafferty, who lives w
and Mrs. Weekly, of Albany, ca
and found Mrs. Weekly drinkin
a chair with her head hanging
one side and her feet on the
placed her on the floor and
Weekly came in, also drunk.
of example was too much for Laff
went out and some time afterwa
ed also drunk. The next morn
Weekly was found where left th
fore, quite dead. The Coroner i
gating.
—Hecktown, Lehigh county, has a
sician worthy of notice. The Allen
Democrat relates that Dr. G. A. Sch
now been practicing his profession
uninterrupted term of fifty-five y
ing which time he was present at
of more than seven thousand infa
of whom are now not only mo
grandmothers. He is in the seve
year of his age, with as clear a m
elastic a step, and as black and sp
eyes as most persons of forty.
the full tide of practice yet.
—Much has been said about
trich, who first had two husband
had none. We stated that her fir
band (Detrich) had left for parts
She followed him to Oil City, wh
was captured. They rented a hous
and are now living together as m
wife ought to. The second husba
ing his cake was all dough, submitt
helped his "wife" to pack up her g
send to her new home at Oil City,
and Mrs. Smith that was, parte
friends at the depot in this city, o
day evening last.—*Titusville Cou*
—An old farmer named Abraha
was murdered by two negroes in
at Colebrook, near Middletown, La
county, on Friday evening last, th
ments used being a hatchet and
The object of the assassins was rob
doubt, and had they not been fr
away by the blowing of a horn, the
bilities are that a brother of the m
man and a girl, the only other in
the dwelling, would have been b
by the black fiends. Louis Rosenst
John Moody, the latter of whom
eighteen months in the penitentia
committing a rape on a white girl
risburg, have been arrested on sus
and the evidence is said to be strong
them.

* * *

SHOT, STABBED AND BURNED.—P
DELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The woman
the woods near Elizabeth is the w
a wealthy German banker of Ha
and wife of the man Krum, who
to kill her. The pair arrived i
on the 5th, on the steamship P
nia. They put up at the Allegheny
and left on Wednesday for New
arriving at Elizabeth he caused
alight, and then walked with he
outskirts of the city, where he sh
the head and cut both her arm
sharp knife or razor. He then
her clothing and left her to d
ground being wet, she rolled a
smothered the flames, and after
the ground until early Thursday
was found by a colored man. On
age Krum got from the woman the
eight hundred dollars and also
monds, watch and other jewelry
pawned the whole of them. After
ing her he cut from her neck a
gold-piece, which she wore as a c

* * *

HORSE-SHOEING EXTRAORDINARY
few days ago a match was made be
two horse-shoers of South Brooklyn
man betting $100 that he could mak
horse-shoes than the other within a
fied time. The names of the men
Burns and George Boyle, and, as
have the reputation of being adepts
art of horse-shoeing, the contest exc
good deal of interest. The match
off on Saturday, and was attended by
numbers of horse-shoers and sporting
from New York, New Jersey, and
neighboring States of Connecticut
Pennsylvania. George Boyle work
his brother's shop, and Burns work
Slavin's shop. Patrick Boyle w
Burns, and Slavin watched Boyle.
man had a helper. The men worked
hours, during which time Boyle turn
11,010 shoes, while Burns manufac
but 11,000, thus losing the match.
exhibition of endurance and skill
was a most remarkable one, and surp
anything in the horse-shoeing line ev
complished in America. Some th
of dollars changed hands on the res

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,
FRIDAY, - - - NOV. 21, 1873.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Next Thursday *will be* Thanksgiving.

—We have nary turkey for Thanksgiving, and we don't care who knows it.

—Lloyd & Co.'s bank has been open for a week, but it is a rather weak opening for a bank.

—Read the new constitution carefully and vote for it conscientiously, if you can. Them's our sentiments.

—The village of Summerhill desires to become a borough, and intends to come a courting for that purpose next month.

—George Johns, of Nineveh, was killed on the mountain, a short distance east of that place, Friday last, by a falling tree.

—An Adams township farmer named Reynolds saw seven bears on Friday last, one of which became his meat by the usual process.

—Read the thrilling story from real life, entitled "The New Constitution," published in nearly all the columns of our paper this week.

—Mr. Robert Brady, for many years a resident of Munster township, died a few days ago, after a lingering illness, aged about sixty years.

—Davy Hite, of the Johnstown *Echo*, one of the best dressed editors in the county, called in to say "How d'ye do?" and indulge in a few other pleasantries, on [illegible] last.

—Dr. D. D. Kline, of Clearfield county, claims to be the oldest practising physician in the State, is, we hope, not so far on the decline physically as he is numerically.

—Five bear and one deer were among the trophies which the woods of Susquehanna township have been rifled of this season by that renowned Nimrod of the north, Mr. John Lantzey.

—Pork by the carcass and beef by the side has been offered on our streets at figures as low as five and six cents per pound. For retail prices consult the butchers—and then weep.

—It is rumored that an old man named [illegible], a resident of New Germany, [illegible] township, died very suddenly, on Wednesday last, while riding home in a wagon which his son was driving. Heart disease, probably.

—On the principle of doing the greatest good to the greatest number, the post office recently removed from Portage to [illegible], this county, has been returned to the latter place, and our friend and patron, Mr. J. C. Noel, has been appointed postmaster.

—One of the most reputable citizens of this vicinity, residing near town, avers as his firm belief that a wildcat crossed the road immediately in front of him while on his way home a few evenings ago. Some of his friends think it must have been a [illegible], but he fails to see it in those optics.

—Mr. Alf. Heslop, Johnstown's most accomplished knight of the brush, otherwise known as a first-class painter and paper ger, has secured the exclusive right of ia county for "Gline's Patent Slate t," an article that will make an old s good as new at a very small outlay. Further particulars next week.

L. Oatman says that he keeps hing except book accounts, and we the namesake of the great reformer s what he's talking about. At least as nearly everything that anybody d wish to buy in these hard times, and e insists on giving the best kind of ains for the ready cash, it is surely ybody's interest to give him a call.

—Rev. A. A. Willetts, who stands second to none in the lecture field, has kindly ented to deliver his celebrated lecture led "Sunshine," at the Court House his place, on Tuesday evening, Dec. This is a private enterprise, inaugu by our townsman, Rev. J. W. Edie, we hope the public spirit of our citizens will induce them to save from pecu loss the prime mover in the work.

ohn Albright, a bricklayer, and John leton, colored, a hod-carrier, were precipitated from the second story of the new eran church in Altoona, on Tuesday ing last, by the giving away of a tem y platform on which they were at the latter falling a distance of thirty feet and receiving serious if not fatal y. Mr. Albright fortunately succeded asping a projecting support on his down, to which he held until rescued.

ames F. Cambell, Esq., editor of the stown *Voice*, did Ebensburg the s, etc., on Tuesday last, but failed to in on us. Shouldn't keep spite, s, even if your assertion in regard to *Freeman* having originated the little about the suspension of the *Voice*, we merely gave as a rumor and did ndorse, was declared to be without ation in fact" by the very gentleman whom we obtained our information.

A big darkey(ed) chap who honors (?) vicinity with his presence, first saw, admired, and finally stole, one night ly, a promising young porker be g to a certain gentleman in the West The lawful owner was not long in g out whose pen contained the miss and acting on that knowledge, he possessed himself of his stolen pro No arrest, but there should have

Sheriff Blair interviewed a carbon p which had caught fire in the hall otel a few evenings ago, and suc "dousing the glim" before the pread, but in doing so burned both ands, one of them quite severely. t writing he is suffering but little d we hope ere long to see him from the fiery ordeal in the same that he came out of office—with ands.

shiering in the army and cashiering life are entirely different in their as well as in their effects. Hence at the cashiering of Mr. James B. , which was recently done by the of directors of the banking house of , Johnston & Co., in this place, has entire satisfaction to all concerned. fully competent to fill the bill, James deserving of the position of Cashier know he is fitted to perform its

t us here in Ebensburg and vicinity mate the President's idea of post savings banks by each and every man, n and child who can afford the out depositing, on Thursday next, with aster Thompson from five to twenty s, the aggregate amount to be in in provisions and distributed by a of ladies, chosen from each re denomination, among the deserving this neighborhood. Wouldn't that glorious way to observe Thanksgiving What say ye?

are authorized to state that Dan'l herty, Esq., of Philadelphia, "the sil tongued orator," will deliver a lecture, probably on "Orators and Oratory," the auspices of the Dauntless Fire any, at the Court House in this place, Wednesday evening, Dec. 3d. The "fire " deserve great credit for securing services of so able and eloquent a man Dougherty, and we hope encour t sufficient to induce them to con in the good work will be afforded in this instance.

—Mr. Joseph Shoemaker, a resident of Huntingdon, had his neck broken, on Wednesday of last week, by being jerked off a hand-car which had been attached bymeans of a wire to the rear car of a cattle train, the other end of the wire passing around Mr. S.'s arm. A sudden increase of speed on part of the train, the wire being slack at the time, jerked the unfortunate man from his position, and after turning a complete somersault, he fell upon the track, with the result stated. He was taken to his home, where he died a few hours after.

—Now is the time to bear with your friends and put up with your enemies. At least Sheriff elect Baumer seems to look at it in that light so far as his friends are concerned, for no longer ago than Saturday last he sent nearly two hundred weight of bear meat to Sheriff Bonacker, with instructions to apportion it out to the mutual friends of both in this locality as his fancy might dictate. Being one of the "white headed boys," so to speak, we came in for a liberal share of the toothsome treat, for which the gentlemen named have our sincere thanks. If the flesh pots of Egypt contained anything so luscious and tender as that bear meat, we don't wonder at the Israelites for hankering after them.

—Mrs. Cecelia Brown, wife of Mr. Geo. W. Brown, and sister of Mr. Jas. Todd, deceased, at one time editor of the *Democrat and Sentinel*, died of consumption, at her home in this place, on Sunday last, aged about 35 years. The deceased was a most exemplary woman, and, having performed the duties of life faithfully and well, there is every reason to hope that she has been called to the enjoyment of a blissful eternity. The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery on Tuesday morning last, after a High Mass of requiem and an impressive funeral sermon by Father Christy. She has left a kind husband to mourn her loss and an infant child bereft of a mother's love and a mother's care.

—A couple of horses attached to a splendid hearse belonging to Mr. John Hickey, of Altoona, became frightened at a locomotive, on Tuesday morning last, while conveying the remains of an old lady named McDermott, ninety-three years of age, to the Catholic cemetery, and running away, wrecked the hearse badly and damaged the coffin so much that the corpse was exposed to view. The scene that ensued can be better imagined than described, but the coffin was repaired as speedily as possible and the corpse was finally borne to its last resting place by the pall-bearers. Mr. Hickey and the horses were but slightly injured. The hearse was damaged to such an extent that it will require a couple of hundred dollars to put it in complete trim.

—Monday last was the day on which the County Commissioners were required to meet and make their appointments. Owing, however, to the unavoidable absence of Anthony Anna, Esq., the meeting did not take place until Tuesday. Mr. Edw. Glass, the newly elected Commissioner, took his seat, after which the following appointments were made: Counsel, John S. Rhey, Esq.; Clerk, John A. Kennedy, Esq.; Mercantile Appraiser, John B. Ross. Francis O'Friel, Esq., retires from the board with the same pure and irreproachable character with which he entered upon the duties of his office, and having fulfilled the part of a good and faithful public servant, he carries with him in his retirement what he brought with him in his promotion, the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Glass, the new Commissioner, has heretofore filled the office with fidelity and to the satisfaction of the people. His past conduct in the office indicated his future efficiency. The present board consists of Messrs. Wm. D. M'Clelland, Anthony Anna and Edward Glass, with Mr. M'Clelland as its President.

—Messrs. Stephen A. Lance and Henry Helsel succeeded in killing two fine deer on the mountain back of Hemlock, this county, on Saturday la t—a fact which induced the former gentleman to play it alone on Tuesday of this week, which he did to the extent of one fat turkey gobbler of the untamed species. On his way back, however, Mr. Lance's dog scented something unusual in a laurel thicket and went in to interview the object. The interview was of brief duration, however, for in an incredible short space of time a badly demoralized and completely chawed up dog might have been seen emerging from that thicket on a double quick, followed by no less than three black bears. As soon as the bears saw Mr. Lance and Mr. Lance saw the bears, there seemed to be a mutual agreement all round that that wasn't a healthy place to be in, so without standing on the order of their going, they all went at once, taking of course different directions. Mr. L. says that had it not been for the fact that the nipple of his rifle had been broken in shooting the wild turkey, he would have given them a blizzard anyhow. Being all right on the nipple now, Messrs. Lance and Helsel expected to go for those bears with malice aforethought on Wednesday evening last, since which time we have no record of their doings.

◆

A very sad affair occurred in Hopewell township on Thursday evening of last week, the particulars of which, as far as we have been able to gather, are as follows: Mr. Harry Gates, a gentleman about seventy years of age, was stopping with his son, Martin Gates, who resides along the old plank road. During the course of the day the little children came to the conclusion that it would be right and proper to have chicken for supper for grandpa, and after consulting mamma on the question, who acquiesced, they apprised him of the arrangements made, and, having been told that he was a good shot with a rifle, requested him to shoot the chicken. The old gentleman had no desire to display his skill, and was on the point of refusing when the mother interceded in behalf of the children. The rifle was brought out and loaded, and grandpa started to the barn, which is but a short distance from the house to kill the chicken. The mother and a little boy about four years of age stood in the door to watch the proceedings. The old gentleman wandered around to the far side of the barn, when he espied a plump, fat pullet, perched on a stick on the barn floor. He took aim and fired—the chicken dropped, with its head severed from its body, but the fatal bullet sped on a mission for which it was not intended, and after passing through the barn door (inch board) struck the child in the face, immediately under the left eye, and, penetrating the brain, caused death in four minutes. The bereaved family and the heartbroken grandfather have our warmest sympathies.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

◆

The Huntington *Globe* dishes up a romance in one chapter this week, under the title, "Religion—Love—A Swindle—and Law-Suit." A pious old widower, with a handkering to make a second venture, is one of the parties to the tale, a patent-right man who induces the old gentleman to invest $8,000 for the right of several States in his patent, and in addition agrees to furnish him with a rich wife, is another character, and the "wealthy lady" alluded to is the third. The old gentleman furnishes his notes, payable in sixty days, for the $8,000, meets the rich female, and, it being a case of mutual love at first sight, they become engaged. The patent-right man trades several of the notes for horses, and is making off with them, when a friend of the old gentleman smells a mice, and opens his eyes to the fact that he has been duped. The man of patents is tracked to Hollidaysburg, but having had wind of pursuit, he leaves his drove of horses there and incontinently departs himself. "Jennie Roberts," the wealthy widow, in the mean time returns to Altoona, and now the holders of the notes are trying to force their collection in the Huntingdon court. The first tilt on a note amounting to $500 came off last week, and the jury decided that, as the note was given through fraud, the maker could not be held for the amount. There are still some fifteen of these $500 notes floating around, and when due it is likely additional law business will turn up before the "widower" will pay them off.

◆

Sally Lunn.—Take three pints of flour, one and a half measures of Banner Baking Powder, two teaspoonfuls of salt; mix thoroughly and sift, then rub in one-half cup of cold butter, add two eggs, well beaten, and one pint cold sweet milk; bake in square or long pan; eat hot with butter.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box, 317, Pittsburg, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable Recipes.

[COMMUNICATED.]

HINTS TO TEACHERS.

Editor Freeman—I noticed in your last issue quite a list of "questions" proposed for discussion at the forthcoming Teacher's Institute, to be held in Johnstown. The questions and subjects therein made public, for general discussion, will afford teachers an opportunity of going to the Institute properly primed, and will enable them to dilate understandingly upon one or all of the propositions contained in the list. But lest some of our instructors of youth should not have time to enter into the "meat of the egg," as it were, we will throw out a few useful hints which may be of value to them in "reading up" the propositions to be submitted. In doing this we will be as concise as possible. Now, in the first place, let us impress upon the mind of the teacher that when he or she tackles one of these questions it should be his or her firm determination to astonish the listeners. The first proposition, which we might designate as No. 1, reads as follows:

"The best method of teaching Primary Reading."

One instructor has one way of infusing a knowledge of this subject into the mind of a docile pupil, while another will be found to pursue an entirely different method. Our plan would be—and it is merely as a suggestion—that the cranium of the pupil might be punctured by a three-quarter inch auger hole, and a suitable quantity of nitro-glycerine could then be exploded in the cavity. In all probability this would form a vacuum, and a medium would thus be afforded wherein could be located four or five reading books.

As the series of text books for the rapid acquirement of a knowledge of the art of reading, in our public schools, is changed every year or so, the advantages of our plan will be obvious. The old "best method" can be withdrawn when occasion requires, and the new "improved method" can be inserted at a moment's notice. If the reading book must be *crammed* into the pupil's head in this way, the only difference between our plan and that in general use is in the fact that the work is done a little more expeditiously by my method. In our earlier days we *have* observed children commence with the A, B, C card, proceed to their a-b ab's, and finally, as they progressed by degrees, accomplish the task of learning to read.

The Cambria Scientific Institute, located at Johnstown, propounds the following:

"How do you teach the Alphabet?"

Personally, we don't teach it at all, but we have an idea of how it ought to be taught. Our plan would be exceedingly simple, and we believe a statement of it will open up a field of thought that can be ploughed and harrowed by the practical teacher. First, we would provide a large card board, containing all the letters of the English alphabet, with a few Greek and Hebrew hieroglyphics thrown in by way of dessert. We should then carefully make known to the pupil the names of those letters. In a casual kind of a way we would exhibit a bottle of castor oil to the tender little one—no necessity for reading the label—and we would also call its early attention to a rawhide, with elegantly painted stripes thereon, in imitation of the varied hues of the rainbow. A teaspoonful of the greasy liquid would be administered for the first offense of missing a letter, and a duplicate dose, with a gentle application of the rawhide, would be prescribed for a repetition of the same offense. If this course was judiciously followed up we would have no fears for the result—that is, we would have no fears but what the pupils would be cleaned out completely. The cleaning out of the school-room would be an after consideration.

We have only time to answer one more question—that offered by the Ebensburg Educational Institute. That learned body comes at the teachers with the following:

"How may the monotony of roll-call be relieved?"

This is a subject on which we are perfectly at home. A pack of Chinese fire crackers, ignited immediately after the first name has been called, would lend an agreeable diversity to the occasion. Or, if the teacher would provide each boy with a brass-barreled pistol, and require him to fire it off as soon as his name is called, the monotonous singing out of the names would not be specially noticed. This little pleasantry might be varied by the scalping of the boy who should fail to fire promptly on time, or the fracturing of his arms or legs with the poker. The delinquent would not likely be forgetful a second time, and the business of doctors and newspaper reporters would be materially enhanced. Compelling each boy to stand on his head in line as his name was called would also vary the monotony of roll-call, and the interest in this performance would be heightened by the boy who had just answered remarking, "Go it, old buster!" while the next boy was getting ready to invert himself. These are a few of the ways we would suggest and the good sense of the teacher will enable him to think of others equally effective.

Head of Five.

◆

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

St. Augustine, Nov. 19, 1873.

Dear Freeman—Neither barren winter with its nipping frosts nor suspended banks with their *promises* to pay seem to have the least influence upon old or young in this community. No later than last Tuesday week, Thaddeus Conrad and Albert Ivory promised, in the presence of Father McEnrue, to have and to hold, from that day forward, for better, for worse, Miss Amanda Ivory of the first part and Miss Ellie Wharton of the second. On the same day, 'Squire Burns gave Jesse Oshel, of Clearfield county, to distinctly understand that he should keep the peace towards Hannah Snyder, of Cambria county, during the balance of his natural existence. To cap the climax, on yesterday our old friend, Joseph Moyer, of 75 falls, becoming tired of single blessedness, indentured himself to Mrs. Mary Roddy, of 52 springs, for an indefinite number of winters. Father Michael, O. S. B., froze them together. Truly may we effuse with the poet:

"Age and youth, with smiles and kisses,
Were busy 'mongst the maids and misses."

Clearfield.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Chest township, on or about the first day of June last, a DARK RED STEER, two years old last Spring. Said Steer has white hairs intermixed with the red on both flanks, but bears no private marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN LANTZY.

Chest Twp., Nov. 21, 1873.-3t.*

Stoves! Stoves!

AT GREATLY

Reduced Prices!

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL

STOVES

FROM THIS DATE AT

REDUCED RATES FOR CASH

AS FOLLOWS:

No. 9	*Ironsides,* - - -	*$40.00*
" 8	*"*	*36.00*
" 7	*"*	*32.00*
" 9	*Improved National,*	*35.00*
" 8	*" "*	*30.00*
" 9	*Speer's Anti-Dust,* -	*44.00*
" 8	*" "*	*40.00*
" 7	*" "*	*36.00*
" 9	*Duquesne "*	*35.00*
" 8	*" "*	*30.00*

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

WHICH WILL BE DISPOSED OF

AT COST FOR CASH!

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, Nov. 21, 1873.-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 1st day of December next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Joseph Sherow, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Henry Hopple, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and frame stable, now not occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Michael Farbaugh.

W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 10, 1873.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Donahoe, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Mary Donahoe, late of Washington township, Cambria county, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

THOMAS DONAHOE, Adm'r.

Washington Twp., Oct. 31, 1873.-6t.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Wm. Callan, dec'd.

Letters Testamentary to the estate of William Callan, late of Washington township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELLEN J. CALLAN, } Executors.
JNO. E. SCANLAN, }

10-24.-6t.

ESTATE of BRIDGET E. EVANS, Dec'd.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Bridget E. Evans, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present the same, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE!—Having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the funds in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the real estate of James Rose, the undersigned gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at his office in Ebensburg, on Saturday, November 29th, 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOHN S. RHEY.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—In the matter of the petition of Enoch Rees, bail of John T. Williams, guardian of the minor children of Thomas T. Williams and his wife Rachel D. Williams, deceased, praying for the removal of said guardian, etc.

And now, 16th Oct., 1873, Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., is appointed Commissioner, &c., to take testimony and report. By the Court.

Extract from the Record.

JAMES M. SINGER, Clerk O. C.

The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the above order of Court, hereby gives notice that he will sit for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Shoemaker & Sechler, in Ebensburg, on Saturday, the 29th day of November, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where those interested are invited to attend.

WM. H. SECHLER, Commissioner.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.—Notice is hereby given that the following Appraisements of Personal Property of decedents, selected and set apart for the Widows of intestates, under the Act of Assembly of 14th April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the Register's Office, at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court, for approval and allowance, on Wednesday, the 3d day of December, A. D. 1873, to-wit:

1. Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart for Theresa A. Weible, widow of Andrew Weible late of Cambria township, deceased,—$300.

2. Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart for the use of Eve Rider, widow of John Rider, late of Summerhill township, deceased,—$137.59.

3. Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart for Sarah Cannan, widow of Robert H. Cannan, late of Johnstown borough, deceased,—$300.

4. Inventory and appraisement of personal property appraised and set apart for Mary Donoughe, widow of Patrick Donoughe, late of Allegheny township, deceased,—$300.

JAMES M. SINGER, Register.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 3, 1873.

PROCLAMATION of Special Election

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, DEC. 16th, 1873.

Pursuant to an act of the Generally Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, a proposed amendment to the constitution," approved the eleventh day of April, 1872, and in pursuance of the ordinance for submitting the new constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the qualified electors thereof, passed by the Constitutional Convention, I, W. B. Bonacker, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the qualified electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said County of Cambria, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1873, at which time the aforesaid amended constitution will be voted for.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Wards, Boroughs, Districts and Townships within the County of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Alleghany, to meet at Brady's School House, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin, deceased, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown Borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Dishong, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Croyle, to meet at School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, in the Court Room, in said Ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in East Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts, in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House, in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the Borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at School House near William Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the house of William A. Hicks, in said township; Second Division, at Beam's School House, in said township.

The general election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts, and Boroughs of the County is to be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

And I further give notice, as in and by the 13th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed:

That all persons, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive departments of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the Select and Common Councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, or Judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 4th Section of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 19th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in this Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district, and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereafter provided for.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this Act shall neglect to attend to any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judge when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to procure a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, if his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such elections, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Change in the Mode of Voting.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough"; —and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

First and Second Sections of Act of Congress of March 31, 1870.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall otherwise be entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, District, County, City, Parish, Township, School District, Municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 10 of an Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature of April 6, A. D. 1870.

Sec. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the 1st Section of an Act, approved 17th April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," and, when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this commonwealth.

Duties of Return Judges.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, 19th of December, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand at Ebensburg, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

W. B. BONACKER, Shriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 18, 1873.

WILLIAM KITTELL, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, Centre street. [1-20.-tf.]

A PERFECTLY MAMMOTH
PROCEEDING!

WE HAVE HESITATED ABOUT BREAKING THE MARKET,

BUT THERE IS NO HELP FOR IT!

WE HAVE OVER

$1,000,000 IN
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

And Goods for Men's Wear,

BUT WE CANNOT AFFORD to CARRY THEM.

GOOD TIMES ARE COMING!!

But We cannot sell Winter Clothing in Summer Time any more than People can wear Summer Clothing in Winter Time.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

THEREFORE ORGANIZE AT OAK HALL AN IMMENSE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE.

We have actually more than a

ONE MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF

GENT'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

And now Throw it on the Market to be Sold Immediately, at

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

WE MADE UP THE BEST GOODS IN THE BEST MANNER, EXPECTING TO SELL AT A PROFIT, BUT WE CANNOT STAND FOR PROFITS NOW.

A PLAIN STATEMENT FROM

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

☞We know that the flurry in the money market is only temporary. The harvests throughout the country have been large, and business has been conducted, as a general thing, on sound principles; it is only speculation that has brought about this state of affairs, which must soon subside, but now is the season to sell our Goods.

Books, Machines, Furniture, &c., can be sold all the year round, but our Goods are made for special seasons, and so, without halting,

WANAMAKER & BROWN

Adopt a War Measure, and put into immediate operation

A SWEEPING SALE

THAT SHALL CLEAR OUR COUNTERS.

THIS IS GOOD NEWS TO THE MILLIONS OF CITY AND COUNTRY.

They will Gain the Profit from Our Necessity, but they have generously patronized us in good times, and we are willing to give up profits now. We say without exaggeration that this is the best opportunity for buyers ever offered in America, beginning

SATURDAY, November 1,

And continuing rapidly without interruption until further notice, we will sell for READY MONEY the following:

For GENTLEMEN,	4716 Blue and Black Dress Coats,	For GENTLEMEN.
For GENTLEMEN,	1710 Double-Breasted Street Coats,	For GENTLEMEN.
For GENTLEMEN,	5123 Cassimere Business Coats.	For GENTLEMEN.
For GEMTLEMEN,	5682 Beaver and Kersey Overcoats,	For GENTLEMEN.
For GENTLEMEN,	3876 Pairs of Black Pants,	For GENTLEMEN.
For GENTLEMEN,	7214 Pairs of Cassimere Pants,	For GENTLEMEN.
For GENTLEMEN,	2500 Black and Blue Cloth Vests,	For GENTLEMEN.
For GENTLEMEN,	7590 Cassimere Vests,	For GENTLEMEN.
For LARGE BOYS,	1114 Chesterfield Coats,	For LARGE BOYS.
For LARGE BOYS,	1700 Beaver and Chinchilla Overcoats,	For LARGE BOYS.
For LARGE BOYS,	2313 Fancy Cassimere Pants,	For LARGE BOYS.
For LARGE BOYS,	2683 Fancy Cassimere Vests,	For LARGE BOYS.
For SMALL BOYS,	3313 Blue and Tricot and Cassimere Jackets,	For SMALL BOYS.
For SMALL BOYS,	4690 Pants to Match,	For SMALL BOYS.
For CHILDREN,	2317 Harvard Suits,	For CHILDREN.
For CHILDREN,	1316 Prince Albert Suits,	For CHILDREN.
For CHILDREN,	1131 Garibaldi Suits,	For CHILDREN.

Making Altogether by Far the Largest Stock to be found in any Retail Clothing House in the World. We are content to lose money rather than carry stock until next season. Imperative necessity is laid upon us, and we must make the best of it.

The Store will be open at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Saturday night until 10 o'clock. Every article sold guaranteed as represented.

Parties coming together from country towns within forty miles of the city, purchasing at Oak Hall, will receive, besides the great bargains, the price of a railroad ticket to return home.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

TRIAL LIST.—List of Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg, for Cambria county, commencing on Monday, the first day of December, A. D. 1873:

FIRST WEEK.

Wagner..................vs. Kiern.
Hahn.....................vs. Parrish.
Griffith..................vs. Gillespie.
O'Leary.................vs. Campbell.
Urban....................vs. McGonigle Execut's.
Dalzell & Co............vs. R. E. Jones.

SECOND WEEK.

Christy..................vs. Mountain Coal and Lumber Co.
Cambria Iron Co.......vs. Christy.
Patterson & Co.........vs. Krise et. al.
O'Donnell...............vs. Arbie.
Summerville............vs. Mellon et. al.
Collins...................vs. Howley.
Hipps & Lloyd.........vs. Harter.
Schnable.................vs. Conemaugh Boro'.
Bradley...................vs. Mouse et. al.
Jones' Heirs............vs. Louis Denner.
Richey's Executrix....vs. Jamison.
Brotherline..............vs. Johnston & Scanlan.
Klinely...................vs. Gill.
Strauss...................vs. Tiley.
Summerville............vs. Mellon et. al.
Griffith..................vs. Gillespie.
Linton....................vs. Johnston.
Storm.....................vs. Doyle & Carney.
Elliott....................vs. Marlett.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 3, 1873.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.

Sept. 20.-tf. JAS. B. ZAHM, Cashier.

REGISTER'S NOTICE!—Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, for confirmation and allowance, on Wednesday, December 3d, A. D. 1873, to-wit:

1. The first account of Henry Varner, administrator of Anthony Hunt, late of Jackson township, deceased.

2. The account of Francis O'Friel, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Jas. McGough, late of Allegheny township, deceased.

3. The first and partial account of Wm. Kittell, administrator of Hugh Jones, late of Cambria township, deceased.

4. The final account of Wm. Caldwell, guardian of Frank A. Johnston.

5. The account of Francis O'Friel and Charles Miller, executors of Daniel Miller, late of Loretto borough, deceased.

6. The second and final account of William Young, executor of Isabella Brown, late of Conemaugh borough, deceased.

7. The first and final account of Jno. J. Young, guardian of H. H. Brown, a minor child of Isabella Brown, late of Conemaugh boro', dec'd.

8. The second and final account of J. A. Kennedy, administrator of Dominic McBride, late of Carroll township, deceased.

9. The account of John Benton, administrator *cum testamento annexo* of Joseph Larimer, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.

10. The partial account of James J. Kaylor, executor of Edward A. Burk, late of Washington township, deceased.

11. The first and partial account of Ellen M. Walters, administratrix of Henry Walters, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.

12. The first and partial account of Barbara Bittinger, administratrix of Christian Bittinger, late of Conemaugh borough, deceased.

13. The first and final account of Jos. Criste, guardian of Eliza and Daniel Kyle, minor children of Winifred Kyle, late of Washington township, deceased.

JAMES M. SINGER, Register.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 3, 1873.

UNCLE JOE DOPPLE'S STORY

We were a hungry jury, kept out by an obstinate judge, who told us that the case was a very plain one, at the same time taking very good care not to let us know on which side it was so very plain. Most of the testimony on both sides, we were convinced, was false; and the problem to be solved was one not unusually presented in lawsuits—to find out the truth by striking a balance between contradictory lies. Being in for a night of it, and having regained toward each other the good temper we had lost in quarrelling over the case, the next point was how to get through the time.

"Somebody tell a story," suggested the foreman. "Mr. Dopple, you're an old settler, and must have met with some adventures in pioneer times that would be worth telling."

Well, I have seen some queer things," said Mr. Dopple—"Uncle Joe," his neighbors called him—a hale old man of about sixty, with a face full of good humor and good sense. "I have seen some queer things, but I am not much at narrating them."

"Never mind, Uncle Joe," we said, "you can do it well enough."

"Well, boys if you will excuse mistakes I'll tell you about a case that might have turned out a good deal more serious than this one."

"Go on," was urged.

"This is how it was," began Uncle Joe, clearing his vocal hatchway by rolling an immense quid into one cheek:

"When I made up my mind to come out here and buy, mother, as I call my wife, she made me a belt to carry my money in.

"Them was the days before greenbacks, and bank-notes was no great shakes if they got too far from home. So land buyers mostly carried what they had in specie, which they commonly did in belts buckled around their bodies—a dodge the robbers soon got up to, and the first thing they did when they got hold of a chap was to look for his money belt.

"Well, I kissed mother, and bid her good-bye one morning, and set out for a new home for us, carrying the price for it in hard cash.

"Nothing worth mentioning happened till one night I stopped at a cabin and asked for lodging.

"'You can have it,' was the answer, 'that is, providing you don't object to sleeping double, for another stranger is here before you.'

"I didn't exactly like the idea; but houses were scarce in them parts, and not caring to risk going any further, and faring worse, I lit, and taking my saddle-bags on my arm, led my critter around to the stable, the proprietor showing the way, and when 'Old Roan' had been looked after we went into the house.

"The other stranger was sitting by the fire, and gave me a sharp look as I came forward.

"As I sat I noticed he kept watching me sharp. I didn't fancy his looks much; but after a spell he managed to be quite friendly, and it was always my way to meet that sort of thing half way.

"He, too, was on the lookout to buy, and we compared notes on the subject till bed-time. Our host was one of them sort of chaps that listens a good deal without saying much, and his wife looked as if she daren't say much if she would.

"We paid our bills before going to bed. The other traveler said he was going to start before day; but, as our roads lay but a little way together, I concluded I would not rise so soon for the sake of only that much company. Sunrise was early enough for me.

"Our sleeping room was one end of the cabin partitioned off by itself.

"'It's a long time since you and me slept together,' said the stranger, when we were both ready to lay down.

"'So it is,' said I. 'Which side do you take?'

"'Front,' said he, 'if it's all the same to you.'

"'All the same,' said I, jumping in.

"The stranger followed, and I don't know what he did, but I soon fell asleep.

"I don't know how late or early it was when I woke up, feeling chilly. The moon was shining bright through the window. The clothes were turned over from the front side of the bed, and there stood my bedfellow, leaning over me with a big knife in one hand, a fumbling at the buckle of my belt with the other."

"Of course you grasped the arm that wielded the knife with one of your hands, and the villain's throat with the other?" interrupted a blustering juryman.

"Well, no, I didn't."

"You cried out, then?"

"Not that either."

"Well," said the blustering juryman, "I'd like to see the man rob me without a tussle for it. Suppose he *had* killed you—what, after all, is death? Only an 'eternal sleep,' philosophy tells us."

"That may be," said Uncle Joe; "but I wasn't a bit sleepy, just then."

"Ha! ha!" laughed the foreman, "I never heard the 'eternal sleep' better answered."

"Well," continued Uncle Joe, "I lay still as a mouse till that pesky critter undone my belt, and slipped it from under me, which he did so gently that I hardly felt it, wide awake as I was. Then he pulled the cover over me, and tucking it in as careful as mother could have done, he buckled my belt around him, finished dressing, and slipped out."

"And you lay there and let yourself be robbed without uttering a word?" again broke in the blustering juryman.

"I didn't see any good in speaking," said Uncle Joe; "I knew he'd sock his knife into me if I so much as chirped, and take his chance of cutting his way through the landlord afterward, if he woke up. No, I didn't say a word, but just turned over and took another nap, and in good time got up, just as if nothing had happened. I got to my journey's end that day, and bought my land the next."

"But your money?" the foreman reminded him.

"O, that was all right," said Uncle Joe.

"Why, didn't the robber get it?"

"He got the belt," Uncle Joe answered. "You see, mother and me knew that money belts had got so much in fashion that they were the first thing every robber went for, and once they got a man's belt they'd go off contented. So, what does mother and me do but fill my belt with pewter buttons, and mother she sewed the double eagles into the lining of my coonskin jacket, which the fur on the outside kept from showing, and there I carried them safe enough."

We were still laughing at Uncle Joe's story when the bailiff tapped at the door. The Judge wanted to see us. His honor had his supper, and feeling in better humor, he discharged us from durance.

* * *

A SIMPLE CROUP PREVENTIVE.—Take a piece of black silk two or three inches wide; sew it around the child's neck; let him wear it constantly, changing when it becomes much worn and thin. Our little one, who was always subject to the croup, has never been troubled in that way since we used the silk, although many a night he has gone to his crib so hoarse that he could hardly speak. Try it. It will certainly do no harm if it does no good, and if it will do good, you had better have your little ones encased in black silk than see them suffering by that fell destroyer, croup.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Al. Fi. Fa., Vend. Expon., Al. Vend. Expon.*, and *Plu. Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on **Monday, the 24th day of November, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.,** the following real estate, to-wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of George Mears, of, in and to the following tracts of land, to-wit: A piece or parcel of land situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Henry Weaver and Jacob Weaver, Wm. Brookbank, heirs of John Farren and Jas. Burke, containing 438 acres, more or less, unimproved. *Also*, a piece or parcel of land situate near Portage Station, Washington township, Cambria county, fronting on the Pennsylvania Rail Road and adjoining lots of Wm. Griffith, Philip Hopfer, and others, containing 2 acres, more or less, all cleared, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, now in the occupancy of Jacob Flenner. *Also*, a piece or parcel of land situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Jas. Burk, Daniel Neff, Daniel Flenner, dec'd, and Wm. Smith, containing 220 acres, more or less, about 5 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a steam saw mill, now not occupied, and a two-story plank house and a board stable, now in the occupancy of Jacob Crum, and a one-and-a-half-story plank house and stable, now not occupied, and a two-story double house, part plank and part log, and a plank stable, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Margaret Crum, and a two-story plank house, now not occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of W. M. Lloyd & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of P. F. Carney, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the village of Gallitzin, Cambria county, on a street and extending back to a street, adjoining lot of C. D. Bradley on the north and a street on the south, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, now in the occupancy of P. F. Carney. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Lloyd & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Mary Ripple and Samuel Ripple, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Jackson township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Sarah Leidy, Daniel Rager, and others, containing about 50 acres, more or less, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story log house, now in the occupancy of Sam'l Ripple. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Michael Rager, Administrator of Peter Rager, deceased.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Crook, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of David Huberd, John Mouse, and others, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 10 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half-story plank house and a plank stable, now in the occupancy of John V. Crook. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Bradley.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Bridget Ann Moyer and Lucas Moyer, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Matthew Ivory, David Sutton, and others, containing 68 acres, more or less, about 15 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story log house and log stable, now in the occupancy of Lucas Moyer. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Chas. Strochecker, for use of E. & H. Nutter.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Jane Sweeny, of, in and to a piece of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, fronting on the Old Portage Rail Road and adjoining lands of F. M. George, Margaret Sharp, and others, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half-story house and a frame stable, now in the occupancy of Jane Sweeny. *Also*, a lot ground situate in Washington twp., Cambria county, adjoining lands of J. McGonigle, M. Enfield, and others. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Samuel H. Baird, for use of E. S. Ward, Assignee.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Peter McGough, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of John Nagle, jr., Philip Cooper, and others, containing 79 acres, more or less, about 40 acres, of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and a frame barn, now in the occupancy of Peter McGough. *Also*, a piece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of John Neason, Andrew Burgoon, and others, containing 30 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a water saw mill, now in the occupancy of Peter McGough. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of E. R. Dunegan and another.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of B. F. Bell, of, in and to piece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of F. Flanagan, Henry Gates, and — Condren, containing 400 acres, more or less, unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Anthony Swires, defendant.

W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 2, 1873.

TRUSTEE'S SALE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Hotel of Michael Fitzharris, in Gallitzin, Cambria county, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, inst.,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following Real Estate, late the property of CATHARINE PARRISH, deceased, to-wit:

One Lot of Ground,

situate in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jackson Watts and F. O'Harra, having thereon erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

AND OUTBUILDINGS.

☞ The premises are in good condition, and have a number of choice fruit trees thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Nov. 7, 1873.-3t. H. KINKEAD, Trustee.

POOR HOUSE NOTICE.—At a regular meeting of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Cambria county, on Monday, Nov. 3, 1873, it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That on and after Saturday, Nov. 15th, 1873, all allowances to Out-Door Paupers shall cease, except in cases where legal information has been made before a Justice of the Peace, to be accompanied by the affidavit of a practising Physician, setting forth that the Pauper's health is in such a condition that removal to the Poor House would endanger his or her life; and all other cases *must* be removed to the House.

RESOLVED, That the foregoing resolution be published in the *Freeman* at Ebensburg and the *Democrat* at Johnstown for two weeks.

JAMES FARREN,
JOHN BLOCH,
ANSELM WEAKLEN, } Directors.

Attest—I. LILLY, Clerk. [nov 7.-2t.]

ESTRAYS.—A one-and-a-half year old STEER, of dark red color, with a few white spots on him, the right ear being cut off and the other slit, and a one year old BULL with both ears apparently cropped off, the hind legs white from the buttocks down, and having a short tail, recently came to my premises, and as I have as many cattle of my own as I can feed, the owner is requested to appear, prove property, pay charges, and take them away: failing in which they will be disposed of according to law. JEREMIAH GLEASON.

Summerhill Twp., Nov. 7, 1873.-3t.

ESTATE OF PAT'K DONAHOE, DEC'D.—Letters of Administration on the estate of PATRICK DONAHOE, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SILAS H. DONAHOE,
ALFRED P. DONAHOE, } Adm'rs.

Allegheny Twp., Oct. 31, 1873.-6t.*

NOTICE!—All persons knowing themselves indebted to W. W. SAUPP, whose books are now in my hands, as well as all those who are indebted to me personally, on book account or otherwise, are hereby notified that if they do not call and settle on or before the first day of December, proximo, their accounts will be placed in the hands of H. J. Hads, Esq., for collection. Parties interested will do well therefore to heed this notice.

S. M. DOUGLASS.

Chest Twp., Nov. 7, 1873.-3t.*

STRAY HEIFERS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Washington township, about the middle of July last, two 2-year old HEIFERS, one of which is a muley, light red in color, and the other is dark red—neither of them having spots or marks of any kind. The owner is hereby notified that if he fails to call and identify the cattle, and pay all expenses, they will be disposed of as the law directs. MICHAEL BRAWLEY.

Washington Twp., Nov. 7, 1873.-3t.*

STRAY STEER.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Chest township, on or about October 30th, a DUN COLORED STEER, one year old last Spring, with tail cropped short. No other marks visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away; otherwise it will be disposed of according to law. ADAM LEIDEN.

Chest Twp., Nov. 7, 1873.-3t.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are hereby notified to call and settle at the store of A. A. BARKER & SON and settle their accounts. After January 1st, 1874, my books will be left with proper officers for collection. Those who wish to save costs and trouble will pay attention to this notice. V. S. BARKER.

Ebensburg, Nov. 7, 1873.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

THE FIRST DISTRIBUTION!

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD AND SILVER COIN

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED BY

M. L. OATMAN,

In making change for his customers,

From now until January 1st. 1874.

ALL PARTIES WISHING A SHARE OF THE GOOD OLD "HARD STUFF," CAN SECURE IT BY BECOMING CUSTOMERS AT THE

Only Cash Store in Ebensburg,

WHERE THEY CAN ALSO SAVE 15 CENTS ON EACH DOLLAR INVESTED.

☞ *All sales cash at time of purchase. No accounts kept in any case, and Goods of every description cheaper than elsewhere in Ebensburg.*

1873. FALL and WINTER! 1874.

THE LATEST SENSATION!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT THE NEW

EAGLE CLOTHING STORE

OF M. H. NATHANSON & CO.,

(Lately occupied by H. WALTERS, deceased,)

231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and Northern Cambria generally, that they have just opened at the above named place a large, complete and elegant stock of FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of such articles as BLACK AND BLUE CLOTH SUITS, CASSIMERE SUITS for men and boys, fine ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, in blue, brown, olive and lighter colors, and a general assortment of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of all textures, styles and prices, besides a full line of HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, &c.—all which will positively be be sold at **15 per cent. less** than prevailing prices in Johnstown. We also make to order from the finest and most stylish goods any article of clothing desired, and that too at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN GOODS, which enables us to sell cheaper than any other house in Cambria county. Please give us a call when you visit our town, and judge from our stock and prices whether it will not pay you to deal with us. OVERCOATS and CUSTOM-MADE WORK our leading specialties, and "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" the basis upon which we do business. COME AND SEE!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE--231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN.

Sept. 19, 1873.-6m. **M. H. NATHANSON & CO.**

JOHN BENTON.............................JOHN S. TITTLE.

BENTON & TITTLE,

(Successors to BENTON & WAYNE,)

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Iron, Nails, Glass, Putty, Horse Shoes, Leather, Shoe Findings,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WASH MACHINES AND WRINGERS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Wagon Hubs, Spokes and Felloes,

HUB BOXING AND SPOKE TENONING MACHINES, &c.,

Nos. 208 and 210 Main Street Johnstown, Pa.

[Sept. 5.-4m.] ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

Murray & Dunn,

PROPRIETORS OF

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY AND STOVE WORKS,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

HAVING purchased the establishment lately known as Enterprise Foundry, we are now prepared to manufacture

LIGHT CASTINGS

of every description.

The Various Styles of Stoves

manufactured at our establishment are in all respects equal to any in the market.

Steam Engines and all kind of Machinery, promptly and satisfactorily repaired.

☞ All our work is warranted to be exactly what it is represented. [Aug. 30.-tf.]

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE —OF— TIERNEY & NULL, **Colonnade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.**

☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-18-'71.-tf.]

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, *EBENSBURG, PA.*

☞ Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., **Physician and Surgeon,** EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence on Crawford st., West Ward, where night calls should be made. [4-4.-tf.]

M. J. BUCK, M. D., **Physician and Surgeon,** CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made the residence of JOHN BUCK, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

F. A. SHOEMAKER..............WM. H. SECHLER.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
[9-16.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, third door from High street. [aug.27.]

VALUABLE Coal and Timber PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE!

SITUATE AT CRESSON STATION, PA. R. R.,

—CONTAINING—

2,000 Acres,

more or less, underlaid with the

Best Quality of MOUNTAIN COAL.

A portion of the Land well timbered with

HEMLOCK, OAK, CHESTNUT, &c.

☞ The attention of persons wishing to engage in the mining of Coal and manufacture of Coke is particularly invited to this sale, as the Lands offered surpass, either for speculation or safe investment, any property to be found in Western Pennsylvania.

For further information as to the property and for price, terms, etc., call on or address

JNO. E. SCANLAN,
Executor of M. M. ADAMS, dec'd.

Ebensburg, Aug. 22, 1873.-tf.

Loretto Property FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND situate in Loretto borough, Cambria county, Pa., known on the plan of said borough as Lot No. 78—fronting 50 feet on St. Mary's street and extending back 160 feet to St. Joseph street—having thereon erected a good

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

WITH BACK KITCHEN BUILDING ATTACHED,

Frame Stable, and other Outbuildings.

The House contains seven rooms, besides the kitchen, and has a commodious cellar under it —all in the best order. Cheap at $1,000—one-third in cash; balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Good title. Apply to the owner, JOSEPH GUTWALD, or to

GEO. W. OATMAN, Real Estate Agent,
June 20, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg, Pa.

OLENA!

The best Oil in the world for machinery.

It will not chill.

It will not gum.

It is equal to the best Lard Oil.

If you have any kind of Machinery, ask for OLENA; and if you cannot buy it at home, send for a circular and price list to

PAINE, ABLETT & TRIPP,

OIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

No. 360 Penn Avenue,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CASEY, FOGARTY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MONONGAHELA & OLD RYE WHISKY

AND ALL KINDS OF

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Foreign Wines, Gins, Brandies, &c.,

No. 315 Liberty Street,

Dec. 6, 1871.-3m. *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—TO—

CASH BUYERS

—AT THE—

Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES

AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;

COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities:

TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

of my own manufacture;

HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Washers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;

Harness and Saddlery Ware

of all kind, in great variety:

WOOD and WILLOW WARE

beyond description;

CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,

Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c.

Family Groceries,

such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash*.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. ☞ A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.

GEORGE HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

G. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,

Ebensburg, Pa.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBURG BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail.

July 30, 1868. LEMMON & MURRAY, Main Street, Ebensburg.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

SAMPLE STREET,

Near Union School House, Ebensburg.

THE subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties to the fact that he has now in successful operation in Ebensburg a Shop for the manufacture and repair of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES,

Spring Wagons, Sleighs,

And all other description of Work in that line.

Employing none but skillful workmen and using only the best materials, I feel confident I can give entire satisfaction in work, styles and prices.

Platform work done at short notice. Repairing of all kind attended to at reasonable rates. A Blacksmith Shop in connection with Manufactory. Call and see specimens of work.

June 22, 1873.-tf. D. M. CHUTE.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

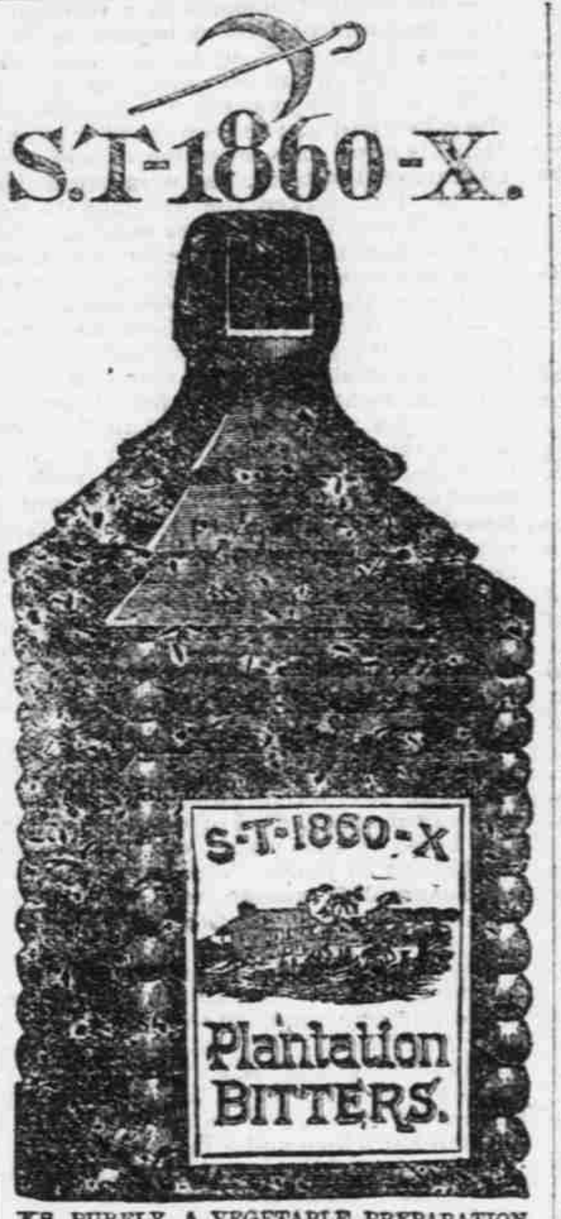
Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]



IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS, and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, Alterative and Anti-Bilious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirit from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the

PLANTATION BITTERS

one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a

Domestic Tonic,

only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.

They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree, that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which **Women are** especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. As a **Spring and Summer Tonic**, they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetizer. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.

Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

LYON'S KATHAIRON

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek "KATHRO," signifying to *cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore.* The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only 50 Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair, LYON'S KATHAIRON

LECTURE To Young Men.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 5 cts.

A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT J. CULVERWELL, Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, of two postage stamps.

Also, DR. CULVERWELL'S "Marriage Guide." Price 50 cents.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post-Office Box 4586.

DIPLOMA awarded by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE to J. W. McKEE for

Embroidering and Fluting Machines.

"It is ingenious and will meet the wants of every matron in the land."

EXHIBITION OF 1872.

John E. Gavit, Rec. Sec. F. A. Barnard, Pres.
Sam'l D. Tillman, Corresponding Sec'y.
New York, November 20, 1872.

This simple and ingenious Machine is as useful as the Sewing Machine, and is fast becoming popular with ladies, in the place of expensive Needle-work, its work being much more handsome, requiring less time and not one-tenth part the expense. No lady's toilet is now complete without it. A machine with illustrated circular and full instructions sent on receipt of $2, or finished in silver plate for $2.75.

Address, THE McKEE MANUFACTURING CO., 300 Broadway, New York.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. [9-5.-eow6m.]

DR. GARVIN'S ELIXER OF TAR is recommended by regular Medical practitioners and speedy cure guaranteed for Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia and Gout. Dysentery, Cholera-morbus, Cholera, and all liver and bowel complaints. Kidney diseases and all affections of the Urinal Organs —perfectly harmless—free from Mineral or Alcoholic properties—pleasant to take and never known to fail. Price $1 per Bottle. Full particulars, with medical testimony and certificates, sent on application. Address L. F. HYDE & Co., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York. [eow.]

DARTS FROM THE DEVIL; or Cupid Abused.—A Book just issued, exposing the "PERSONALS" that have appeared in New York Newspapers: their history and lessons. **Stylish Villains fully exposed.** Advertisements from desperate men to beautiful women; Clandestine meetings; how frustrated. The History of the Goodrich Tragedy, the result of a "personal." Description of Living Broadway Statues. **Exposes social corruption.** Sent on receipt of 50 cents. Address, Unique Printing House, 36 Vesey St., N. Y. [9-5.-eow.]

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING. —The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms, in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking done. The patronage of the public is respectfully solic unel.ly.]

THE STORY OF THE TIDE.

On the coast of Normandy, near Gra ville, the rise and fall of the tide are ve great, being about forty-four feet at spring tides. It comes in very rapidly, and particular places may be seen making in a great wave two or three feet high. a book on Normandy the following adventure is narrated of two English gentlem They had been out on the sands watching the manner in which sand eels were caught and examining the structure of the rocks which were like sponges, when of a sudden one of them, whose name was Cross, shouted, "I forgot the tide, and here it comes!"

His companion, whose name was Hope, turned toward the sea and saw a stream water running at a rapid rate, and repli quickly, "I suppose we had better be of

"If we can," replied Cross, "by crossing the rocks we may yet be in time."

They began to scramble up the rocks and walk as fast as they could toward nearest shore; but it was some time before they reached the highest point. On reaching it they looked around and saw that sand was not yet covered, though little blue water here and there showed how it was rising. They hastened on, but not gone far when they found narrow of sand with sheets of water between seeing a girl before them who was fam with the beach, they cried: "We shall yet!" and ran forward.

The girl, however, instead of going toward the shore, was running to meet them and almost out of breath cried, "The wave the wave! it is coming! Turn, turn, run, run, or we are lost."

They did turn and saw out at sea a wave rolling toward the shore. Out breath as they were, they yet increased their speed as they retraced their steps ward the rocks they had just left. little girl passed them and led the The two friends strained every eff keep pace with her, for as they rocks the wave still rolled toward the sand becoming gradually cov Their last steps were knee deep in

"Quick! quick!" said the girl; is the passage to cross, and if the wave comes, we shal. be too late."

She ran on for a hundred yards till she came to a crack in the rock six feet wide, along which the water was ing like a mill sluice.

"We are lost!" said the girl; "I can cross; it will carry me away."

"Is it deep?" said Cross.

"Not very," she said, "but it is strong."

Cross lifted the girl in his arms, plun into the stream, and, though the water up to his waist, he soon was across. companion followed, and all three stood on the rock.

"Come on, come on!" cried the girl, "we are nearly there!" and she led way to the highest point of the rocks on reaching it cried, "We are safe

All were thoughtful for a moment they saw the danger which God had ered them from; looking round, the was one sheet of water.

"We are quite safe here," said the girl; "but we shall have to stay the four hours before we can go to the sho

"What made you forget the tide Cross; "you must know the tide well

"I did not forget it," she replied I feared, as you were strangers, you be drowned, and I ran back to what to do."

"And did you risk your life to ours?" said Hope, the tears starting his eyes.

"I thought, at any rate, I should here," she replied; "but I was very too late."

Hope took the little girl in his arms kissed her, and said, "We owe yo lives, you brave little maid."

Meanwhile, the water was rising ly, till it almost touched their feet.

"There is no fear," said the little "the points of the rocks are always

"Cold comfort," said Hope, looking them; "but what shall we do for our friend?" he said to Mr. Cross.

"If we put all the money in our po into a handkerchief and tie it around neck, it will warm her, I warrant, for looks cold enough."

One of them had twenty and the seventeen francs, and binding these knot, Mr. Hope passed it around her On receiving it she blushed with de kissed both their hands and cried, jealous my sister Angela will be and happy my mother!"

Just then a wave rolled past, an water began to run along the little form they were sitting upon; they and mounted on the rocky points, an scarcely reached them when the water a foot deep where they had just been ed. Another wave came—the water within six inches of their feet.

"It is a terrible high tide," said girl, "but if we hold together we sha be washed away."

On looking to the shore they saw a many people clustering together at nearest point; a faint sound of cheers heard, and they could see hats and kerchiefs waved to them.

"The tide has turned," said the g "and they are shouting to cheer us

She was right; in five minutes the p was dry.

They had some hours to wait be they could venture on the sand. It quite dark before they reached the but at length, guided by the lights shore, they gained their own home safety, not unmindful of Him who the proud waves, "Hitherto shalt come, and no further, and here shal proud waves be stayed." The handsomely rewarded the little fisher for her bravery.

* * *

SLIMMER'S ACCORDEON.—Slim a pedler. On his way to the Pa he stopped over night in a village to the Shoshone Indians. Slimmer his entertainers by playing "Kathle vourneen" upon an accordeon. W had squeezed out the tune three hundred times, the Shoshone chief Slimmer he would give anything fo such an instrument as that. Then a thought struck Slimmer. He had six dred pairs of bellows, which he was out to a settlement in Oregon, and, a qualm of conscience, he disposed on the spot to the chief at two hundred fifty per cent. advance on the cost. morning Slimmer left. For the next days the chief remained at home, wor one pair of bellows after another to "Kathleen Mavourneen" from the and when he had strained himself burst three or four blood vessels, his took a hand. Then all the members of tribe tried; and the medicine man one pair and fled to the woods, and over it and screeched, and sat on a and worked the handles up and down he fainted, and not a solitary note "Kathleen Mavourneen" disturbed the pressive solitude of the vast wilde And they caught a white man and dr stake through him, and built a bonfire his bosom, and made him try; and he failed to organize a concert upon the vourneen basis. And now, whenever meet a Shoshone Indian anywhere wrys asks if you know a man named S mer. They are looking for Slimmer. want him. They want to lead him some retired spot and remove his and chip him off little by little until work down to his skeleton.